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SCRIBNER'S BERRY PLANTS



1913(?)

1913

U. S. Dept.
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Field Investigations in Pomology REFERRED TO MAR 3 - 1913

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PASADENA, CAL.
R. F. D.

Introductory

For the coming season we offer more and better plants than ever. Constant selection and restriction makes good stock and good stock means satisfaction both to propagator and purchaser. We are interested in the success of every plant we sell and welcome reports of growth, both adverse and favorable.

We call attention to the following excerpt from an article in one of the leading Horticultural Journals for July, 1911: "There are not sufficient berries produced on this coast to meet demands and there is no chance of so doing inside of the next ten years, if then."

A grower near us made nearly \$5000.00 this year from his nine acres, selling only to local retail stores.

We offer intending patrons the benefit of a thorough knowledge and long experience in small fruit culture and to this end we cheerfully invite correspondence. We offer the best plants for the money to be had anywhere. All plants are taken from tested parent stock and we sell no seedlings.

Orders should be booked as early as possible, even if the plants are not wanted for several months. Hundreds were disappointed last season because they waited until the last moment to send for plants. Our season generally begins some time in November and ends April first.

Culture

No universal rule can be given for the successful growing of berries of any kind. Difference of climate and soil conditions make possible only tentative suggestions. Conditions in any one locality is a matter for correspondence and advice is cheerfully given to patrons.

Prices

Prices to the trade and those desiring to plant an acreage will be quoted on application.

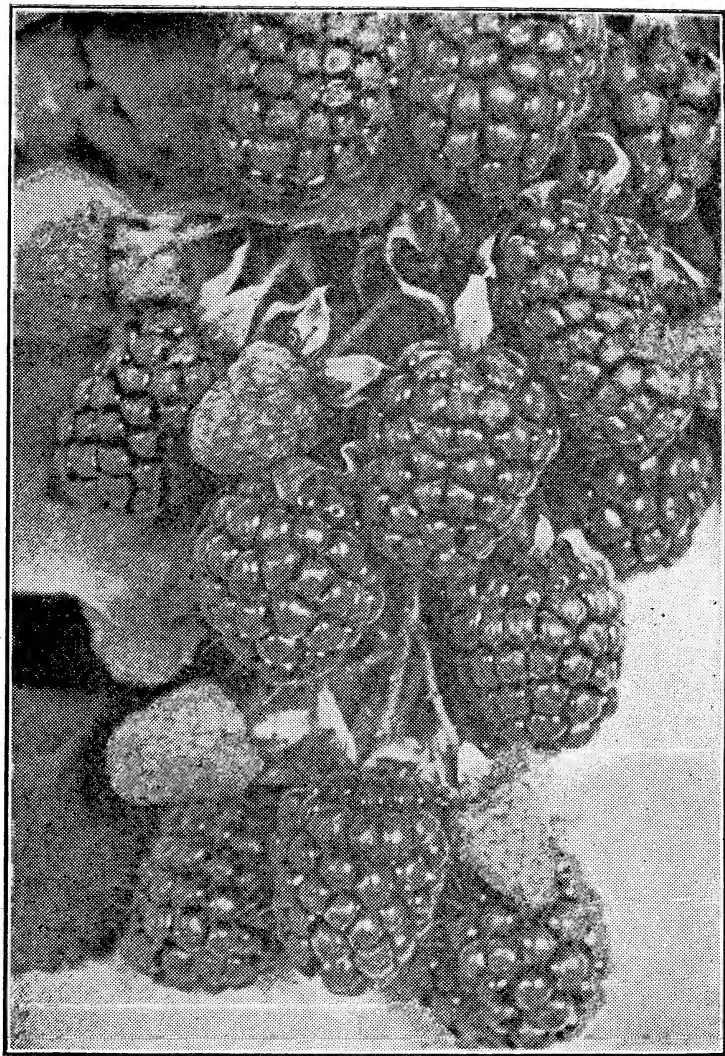
Loganberry—				
Single plant by mail	.15.	Dozen	.75.	100, \$ 4.00.
Mammoth—				
Single plant by mail	.15.	Dozen,	.75.	100, 4.00.
Himalaya—				
Single plant by mail	.15.	Dozen,	.75.	100, 4.00.
Dewberry—				
Single plant by mail	.15.	Dozen,	.75.	100, 4.00.
Phenomenal—				
Single plant by mail	.15.	Dozen	1.50.	100, 8.00.
Superlative—				
Single plant by mail	.20.	Dozen	2.00.	100, 10.00.
Surprise—				
Single plant by mail	.15.	Dozen,	.75.	100, 4.00.

Loganberries

The Loganberry, the result of a cross between the California Dewberry (*Rubus Ursinus*) and the Red Antwerp Raspberry (*Rubus Iraeus*) secured by Judge J. H. Logan in 1881, is a berry uniting the forms and characteristics of raspberry and blackberry. It stands alone as a fresh fruit and possesses merits of the highest order for pies, shortcake or jellies. Alone or combined with strawberries it makes a delicious jam. The fruit has the appearance and color of a very large raspberry and has the blended flavor of raspberry and blackberry combined. A single vine will often bear 100 boxes of fruit. The vine is of a trailing nature and should be trellised.

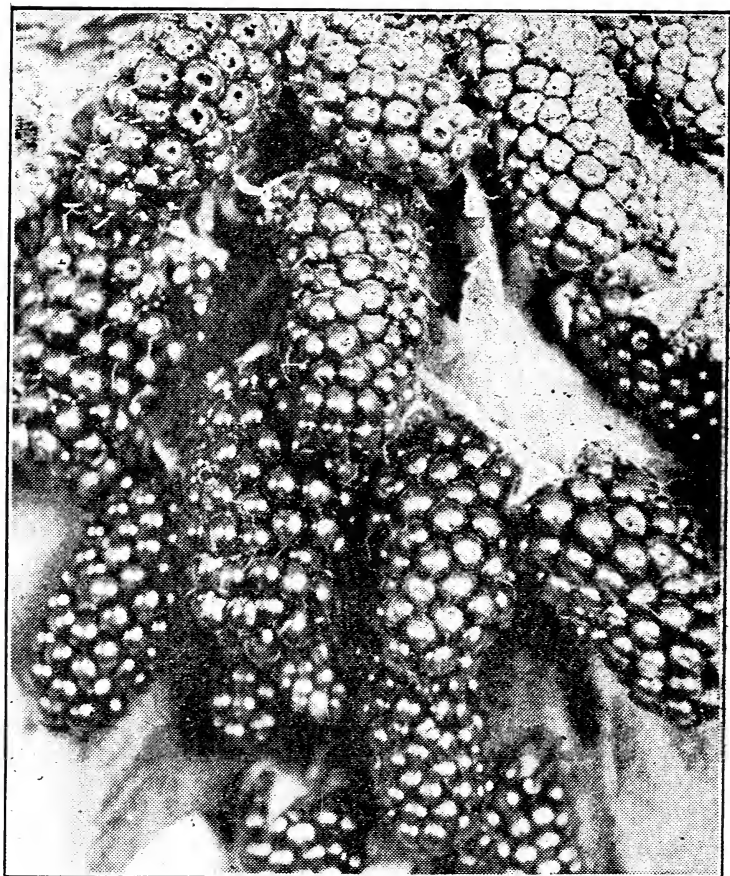
For a small garden a few vines can be trellised on most any kind of lath or wire between posts or on individual posts with arms to support the vine. For commercial planting the best method has been to plant five feet apart in rows six feet apart running two wires on posts the length of row. Wires should be two and three feet from the ground respectively.

Vines as they grow should be intertwined on the wires. The old canes die after fruiting season and can be easily cut with shears into short lengths so



LOGAN BERRIES ARE ALWAYS IN DEMAND

that they will fall from the trellis, when they can be plowed under or raked up and burned. Every third year a stolon or tip from a new cane should be inserted in the ground half way between the old plants. These will make new vines so that the old vines can be dug out after the following fruiting season. This renewal feature is the one undesirable in regard to the Loganberry, but the work required amounts to very little, and it pays.



*MAMMOTH BLACKBERRIES ARE THE FAVORITES
WITH THE TRADE*

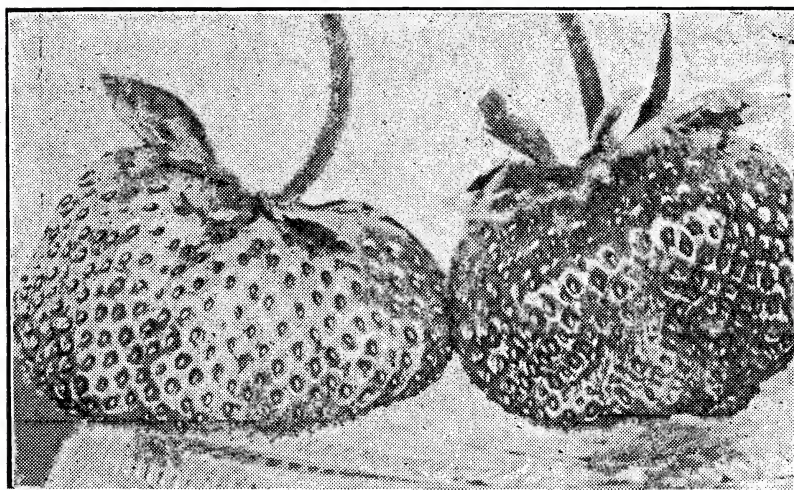
The Mammoth Blackberry

The Mammoth Blackberry is the result of a cross between the Texas Early (*Rubus Villosus*) and the California Dewberry (*Rubus Ursinus*) secured by Judge J. H. Logan in 1881.

It is all that its name implies, both as to cane and fruit. A single plant has been known to have as much as 175 feet of bearing cane and will cover the side of an ordinary sized dwelling. The canes start growth early in the Spring and after reaching a height of six or seven feet take the trailing habit and should be trellised. They make a prodigious

growth and have luxuriant foliage. The canes can be pruned to suit.

In size of fruit no other blackberry approaches it. Berries are frequently found measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. For cooking purposes the fruit fulfills all the desired qualities of other blackberries, and as a fresh fruit is generally preferable, owing to large size and having more pulp and less core.



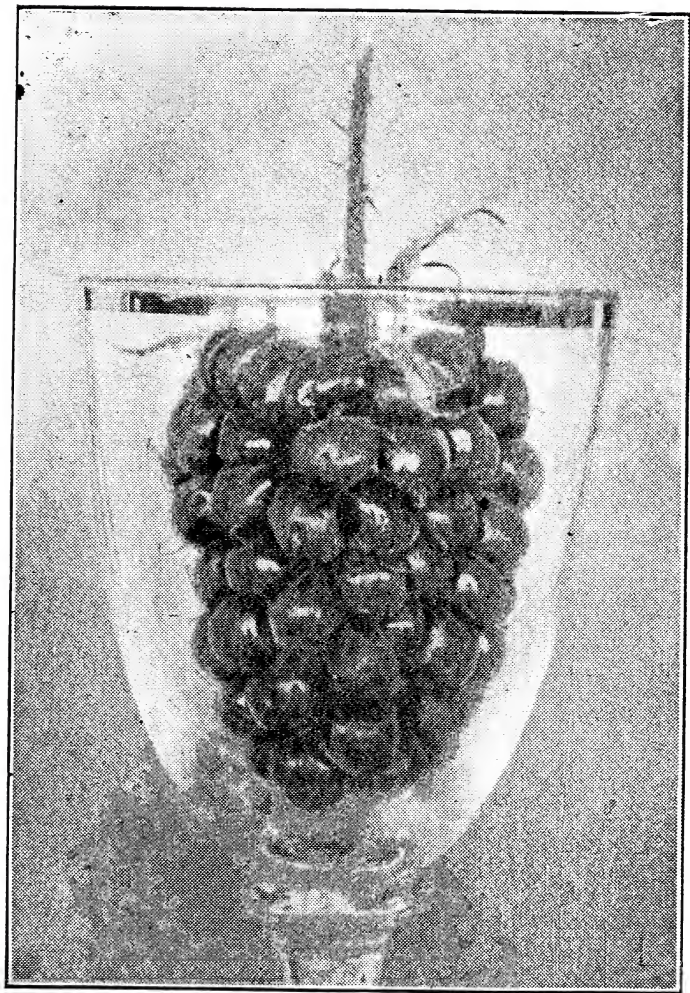
IMPROVED ARIZONA.

Three berries taken from young vines weighed nearly two ounces

Dewberries

Dewberry (*Rubus Canadensis*)—Dewberries are pretty well known in this country and England, growing wild in many localities. Some varieties have been domesticated and improved. Among these is the Gardena which wins favor wherever tried. The vine is a low rambler and should not be trained up **over** twenty-six inches high for best results. Early in the Spring the vines are covered with a mass of bloom, later yielding an immense crop of large, lustrous, blue black berries, very sweet and luscious, but like all dewberries, with plenty of seeds.

The Premo and Primus are also well known varieties of dewberry.



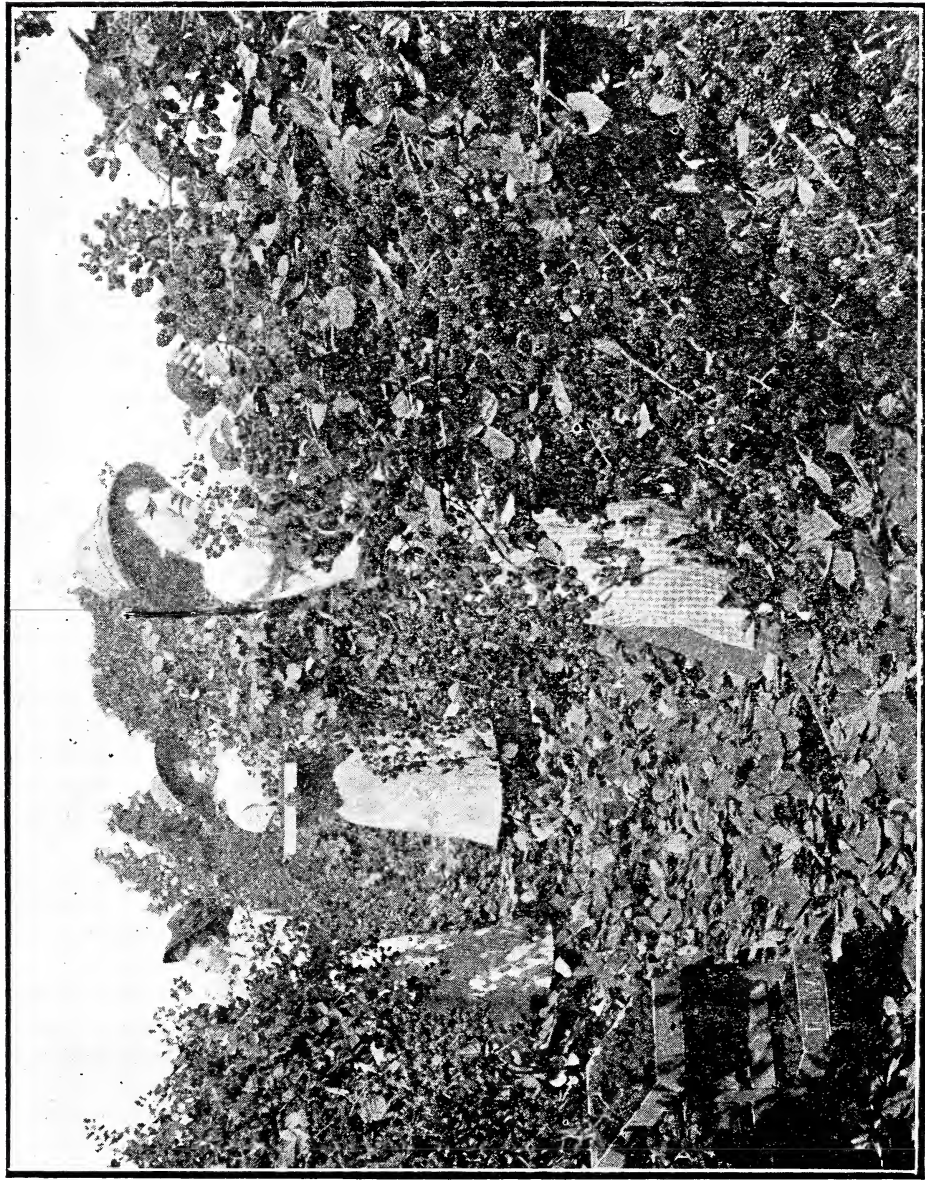
PHENOMENAL BERRY.

Measured $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5$ inches, taken from our own vines.

Burbank's Phenomenal

Burbank's Phenomenal—This has been said by Mr. Burbank to be "The best berry in the world." In its place it certainly is unique, being the result of a cross between a Dewberry and the Cuthbert Raspberry, taking the size and shape of the former and the color and flavor of the latter.

The vines are similar to the Loganberry and



The Himalaya Berry

should receive the same training and cultivation. Berries grow in clusters of from 5 to 10 or more, and for size there is no berry of its kind approaches it. Individual berries often measure 3x4 inches in circumference. Bright crimson in color and rather tart in flavor, they are excellent for jams, jellies, etc.

The Himalaya Berry

The Himalaya berry is rapidly making a home for itself in this country. The Rubeae tribe, to which this shrub belongs, is most prominent in those mountainous regions situated in Africa, Northern Italy, and extending north and east through Europe and Asia to the Hindu Kush and Himalayas. Its preference for mountainous districts seems to be caused chiefly by the encroachments of agriculture, especially in the more civilized countries where it is regarded with disfavor. Over 800 species have been mentioned, and to most of them some attention has been given as to their economic value.

About the year 1894, a collector sent Mr. Luther Burbank a packet of seed which he had collected while traveling in the Himalaya region. These were tested by Mr. Burbank on his own grounds, and from the odd thousand vines which fruited, only one was thought valuable to introduce. This was named the Himalaya for want of a better name perhaps, and yet when we consider the plant in all its aspects, it could hardly have been more aptly named. The Himalaya was introduced to use about twelve years ago, and some of the original stock is still growing on the ranch of a friend in this State; the vines after twelve years retain their vigor and fruiting qualities.

Seedsmen quickly brought the Himalaya into disrepute by selling seedling plants which never seemed to fulfill the destiny promised in the advertisements, and a nation-wide prejudice put it out of the nursery trade.

Of late years, however, growers in this State have been successful in obtaining a sufficient quantity of a true strain to give this berry a thorough test, and the results have far exceeded the original claims made for it. Says Mr. Burbank:

"The Himalaya, I think, is to take a place which no other berry can fill," and the reports now at hand

from the different growers indicate that it fills a long felt want.

The plant has a strong root system and differs from the generally known *Rubus Villosus* in that it does not readily sucker; the new cane growth starting at or near the root crown.

The canes have the characteristic thorns; the leaves are olive on upper surface with a very light shade underneath. The blossom is a beautiful pink, and a field in bloom is a sight worth seeing.

The fruit also is characteristic of the *Rubus*, but differs considerably from the commonly known species, having very little core in the fresh state, and none when cooked. The pulp is mild and sweet with few seeds and compares favorably in size with the Lawton or Crandall blackberries.

In field planting, the vines should be given plenty of room; ten feet apart each way is not too much, as the canes make a prodigious growth if allowed. Strong wire trellises should be provided on which not more than four canes from each plant should be trained.

These canes after reaching the desired length should be pinched at the tips, causing the surplus energies of the vine to go into fruit.

A cane one or more years old sends out fruit laterals from three to four feet long; these drape gracefully on the outside of the vine, showing at fruition an almost solid mass of berries.

By placing a reading glass over the accompanying photograph a good idea can be had of the wonderful prolificacy of vines three or four years old.

The Himalaya has been supposed to reach perfection the third year, but later developments seem to indicate that it comes to maturity more like a fruit tree, such as a peach, and will continue in good bearing as long as taken care of. It should be considered as a fruit tree and pruned each year. Clean cultivation should be given in the spring until the laterals prevent further effort. Good practice allows one or two new canes to grow each season, cutting out older and less desirable wood. The Himalaya blooms late and the fruit ripens from summer till autumn when other blackberries are scarce, hence have sold readily and profitably. Berries were shipped as far east as Salt Lake City and Denver this season, while the overplus and Saturday pickings were sent to the

dryer. The evaporated fruit was purchased by wholesale buyers at good prices.

The Himalaya has been found adaptable to a great variety of soil conditions and climate, the former having more effect on its productiveness than the latter. Trellised vines have passed through severe winters without shedding leaves, bloomed after frosts were over and bore immense crops of berries. Down in parts of Florida where they have never succeeded in growing blackberries, the Himalaya is doing remarkably well. I believe there is a great future ahead of this berry if only we can bestow a little more care in the propagation of plants. They are not multiplied as rapidly from root cuttings as other varieties and it is a great temptation to plant seed. Let us hope that past experiments in this matter will not be repeated.

Cuthbert Raspberry

Cuthbert Raspberry. Nearly everyone knows about this excellent berry. Where favored with moist ocean breezes the large red fruit is unsurpassed.

Superlative Raspberry

Superlative Raspberry. Our stock originally came from England and we have been careful to maintain its superlative merits. A large red berry with good flavor, large cells, small and brittle seeds. Matures early, is prolific and bears shipping well. The canes are vigorous and practically thornless; the leaves are heavily corrugated, forming a protection against insect pests.

Surprise Raspberry

Surprise Raspberry. This berry is very similar in appearance to the Superlative. It is the earliest red raspberry on the market and has a long fruiting season. The roots produce an abundance of bushy canes, immense clusters of berries on every lateral. The Surprise is practically an ever-bearer in warm



SURPRISE RASPBERRY

This cut of the underside of a cluster shows the ample protection from sunburn.

climates and raspberries at Christmas time yield a handsome profit. This variety is especially recommended for warm and hot locations where other varieties are subjected to sunburn.

Himalaya Raspberry

Himalaya Raspberry. A strong evergreen; grows large enough for a shade tree and by way of novelty is quite bizarre.

Strawberries

We are continually testing out new varieties of the universally popular strawberry. To those who have been unsuccessful in growing this berry in the past we are ready to give suggestions in the way of variety and culture that will enable them to succeed. Correspondence invited.

As is well known a variety which will do well in one locality is practically worthless in another. Pistillate varieties should always be planted near or intermixed with Staminate or Bisexuals in order to bear fruit. We invite attention to three varieties which we offer this season as surpassing good and well worth a trial.

The Patagonia, introduced by Mr. Luther Burbank, has been tested out here and also in the North and promises rich returns from fancy trade. The vines show hardy ancestry and leave little to be desired in the way of strong, clean growth. What has been said in the Horticultural Press from time to time in regard to the fruit is fully justified and a berry more perfect in shape and agreeable to the palate will be hard to find.

The Improved Arizona is a bisexual, medium size, foliage of upright habit; a "double cropper" where season permits. Berries are large, deep red, with a pleasant aromatic flavor.

The Longfellow is not so universally known as it should be and has been confused with the Longworth in the minds of many. We consider it superior as a market and table berry to any of the more commonly grown varieties. A strong bisexual having a long or double fruiting season; berries are thoroughly red with a nice strawberry shape and have a most delicious flavor.

Fragaria Chiloensis. We have several varieties of the wild Chilean Strawberry. These are useful to the propagator in building up new strains.

Cacti

Thornless and spineless. The world is slow to believe there is any good in a cactus, but the *Opuntia* is destined to change current ideas of agricultural economy one of these days. We have dozens of varieties. Send for price list.

Miscellaneous

Grape Vines and cuttings. Fig trees, Asparagus plants and Roses. We not only sell you the stock, but tell you how to plant and care for it

Sweet Corn that the worms do not eat would make thousands of people happy. We offer for the first time a variety that comes nearer being worm-proof than any we have seen.

A trial package for ten cents to introduce.



Our plants are dug fresh from the soil the day the order is filled, and carefully packed to keep in good condition for from one to six weeks, according to the journey they have to undergo. When received they should be unpacked, and after soaking in water for twenty to thirty minutes they should be set in the soil prepared for them, being careful to spread the roots evenly and firming the soil well about them. Water, and even the top of the ground with loose earth or a light mulch.

RED RASPBERRIES

We have many other kinds including the St. Regis, Ruby, Miller, Loudon and Idaho. The Ruby bids fare to be a success. A prominent market gardener who had occasion to see our stock recently expressed his approval in a substantial way and will plant a part of a new forty acres to the Ruby. The Idaho is beautiful in cane, foliage and fruit. Canes are deep red and smooth; leaves are a rich green and the fruit is large, rather round, dark red and has a fine flavor. It is the aristocrat among raspberries.

The Red Raspberry likes a rich loam best and care should be exercised in regard to fertilization and cultivation. A good brand of commercial fertilizer rather rich in Phosphate should be used. Avoid fresh manures and litter that is liable to cause root cancer, borer, etc. In localities where irrigation is practiced the soil should not be allowed to become water-logged. The new canes should be made to branch by pinching the tips or trimming with the shear when about 24 to 30 inches high. If more sprouts come up than are wanted, they should be hoed out while small.

The idea is to give the plants good food, right moisture, plenty air in the soil and out of it, and direct the resulting energy where it will give the highest percentage of results.

PURPLE RASPBERRIES

Are the result of crossing the Red and Black varieties. The canes partake in general of the Black Cap nature and should have the same training and culture.

Tips should be pinched after they reach a desired height so that branches will form. Two wires stretched each side of a row of posts or stakes so that the canes can be held between them is a good method of keeping them upright. The fruit is of a purple color and has the combined flavor of the Red and Black Raspberry.

Berries are large very abundant and pick easily. The yield runs from 2000 to 10,000 quarts per acre depending on the number of vines, and is generally late enough to command high prices.

August and September in this locality is when we depend on the Purple to supply the demand for raspberries.

VARIETIES

Of varieties worthy of trial may be mentioned the Columbian, Royal Purple, Cardinal, Schaffer and Haymaker. We have had the former several years and like it better every season. The Columbian never disappoints us and we recommend this variety for any locality where berries are grown. The Royal Purple is a newer variety and has a smooth cane and a handsome fruit with close, even set drupes. The other varieties are well known especially in the Western and Central portions of the US. For a market garden the Purple Raspberry means an additional and satisfactory income.

BLACK CAPS

Mr. everybody from the Eastern States wants to know where he can get Black Cap Raspberries like he had at home. We have the Cumberland, Kansas, Gregg and other varieties but like the Plum Farmer the best.

The fruit is black and firm and we advise this variety when our patrons do not know which kind to plant.

GOLDEN QUEEN

Is ruler of the Yellow Raspberry field and may be termed a Yellow Cuthbert. If you want something dainty, pleasant to the palate and at the same time substantial in the way of a raspberry try the Golden Queen.

PLANTS FOR SALE BY

LOUIS F. SCRIBNER

PASADENA, CAL., U. S. A.

FIGS

READ THIS

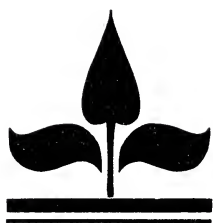
Item from the Tribune of October Seventeenth

"President Taft was yesterday presented with a basket of figs of the pure food variety. The figs, it is assumed will neither be conserved nor preserved. They belong to the luscious variety known as the "Kadota," and are the same sort as the president ate and appreciated during his visit here two years ago."

Trees and cuttings of this variety for sale at prices within reach of all.

LOUIS F. SCRIBNER

PASADENA, CAL., U. S. A.



SEND
YOUR
ORDER
NOW

